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add, that I also employed M. Poinso't's beautiful theory of *couples*, which has introduced so much clearness into the fundamental doctrines of mechanics.

Mr. G. Wilkinson read a paper on the existence of the pointed arch in the early buildings of Ireland, prior to the introduction of Gothic architecture.

Mr. Petrie offered some remarks on Mr. Wilkinson's communication.

Dr. Allman noticed the occurrence in Ireland of *Fredericella Sultana*, and entered into certain details of its zoological and anatomical characters. This zoophyte has been very imperfectly described, and is moreover burthened with a discordant synonymy which has involved its history in no small obscurity. The difficulty which is thus necessarily connected with the attempt to determine the true *Fredericella Sultana*, Dr. Allman endeavoured to remove, by reducing to some sort of order the mass of synonymes in which it is involved. It would appear to be the *Tubularia Sultana* of Blumenbach, its original discoverer; the *Plumatella Gelatinosa* of Dr. Fleming; the *Plumatella Sultana* of Sir J. G. Dalyell; and the *Fredericella Sultana* of Gervais. It would appear also that the zoophyte described by Mr. Varley, in a late number of the London Physiological Journal, is the same as the present.

By some singular oversight, Dr. Fleming, in the description of his *Plumatella Gelatinosa*, refers to the *Tubularia Gelatinosa* of Pallas, described in the "*Elenchus Zoophytarum*." The *Tubularia Gelatinosa* of the *Elenchus*, however, is quite a different animal; it belongs to the group with crescentic disks, and is identical with the free variation of *Plumatella repens*.

The author, in entering into the details of its anatomical structure, drew attention to the high ascidiform type which